

## APPENDIX A – Glossary

- **Aspen release treatments** – actions designed to promote regeneration of declining aspen stands. Actions may include prescribed fire, mechanical, and hand techniques.
- **Commercial thinning** – all or part of the felled trees are extracted for useful products.
- **Compartment** - a geographic unit defined for the purposes of forest administration and inventory. The boundaries follow permanent physical features or legal demarcation where appropriate.
- **Conventional logging** - any combination of mechanical or hand felling and rubber-tired or tracked skidding equipment. In the interior, cable logging is not considered conventional; on the coast, it is.
- **Cutting cycles** - the planned, recurring interval of time between successive cuttings in a stand.
- **Cut period** - the interval between major harvesting operations in the same stand.
- **Desired future stand condition** - a description of the characteristics of the future stand.
- **Fuel management** - the planned manipulation and/or reduction of living or dead forest fuels for forest management and other land use objectives (such as hazard reduction, silvicultural purposes, wildlife habitat improvement) by prescribed fire, mechanical, chemical, or biological means and/or changing stand structure and species composition.
- **Ground-based systems** - logging systems that employ ground-based equipment such as feller-bunchers, hoe chucks, skidders, and forwarders.
- **Harvest schedule** - a document listing the stands to be harvested for a year or period, usually showing types and intensities of harvests for each stand, as well as a timetable for regenerating currently non-productive areas.
- **Highlead system** - logging system that uses cables rigged to a spar high above the ground so that one end of the logs can be lifted during yarding.
- **Improvement cutting** - the removal of trees of undesirable species, form, or condition from the main canopy of the stand to improve the health, composition, and value of the stand.
- **Ladder fuels** - fuels that provide vertical continuity between the surface fuels and crown fuels in a forest stand, thus contributing to the ease of torching and crowning. Note: Arrangement of natural fuels is an important factor affecting the type of fire that could occur in an area. This includes not only the amount of forest litter and the density of the trees, but also the heights and adjacent fuels. Grass fires do not easily ignite tree canopies. But so-called ladder fuels can allow flames to escalate from grass to bushes to lower tree limbs.
- **Limbing** (or pruning) – the removal of limbs on the lower bole to reduce risk of fire spreading from the ground surface to the tree crown.
- **Marking guides** – specified guidelines for marking the timber to achieve a desired future condition.

- **Mechanical treatments** - use of heavy equipment, power or hand tools to modify fuels in a treatment area.
- **Merchantable timber** - a tree or stand that has attained sufficient size, quality, and/or volume to make it suitable for harvesting.
- **Merchantable volume** - the amount of sound wood in a single tree or stand that is suitable for marketing under given economic conditions.
- **Prescription** - a course of management action prescribed for a particular area after specific assessments and evaluations have been made.
- **Prescribed fire** - the knowledgeable application of fire to a limited land area under controlled conditions by forest management experts to accomplish specific objectives. In addition to removing litter, prescribed fires may also be intended to thin out competing vegetation or to prepare an area for the natural growth of vegetation more resistant to ignition and fire spread.
- **Pre-commercial thinning** - the removal of excess and undesirable trees from a stand before the thinnings have any commercial value.
- **Regeneration** - the renewal of a tree crop through either natural means (seeded on-site from adjacent stands or deposited by wind, birds, or animals) or artificial means (by planting seedlings or direct seeding).
- **Residuals** (residual trees) - trees left standing after harvesting.
- **Road location line** - the marked location of proposed roads.
- **Road deactivation** - measures taken to stabilize roads and logging trails during periods of inactivity, including the control of drainage, the removal of sidecast where necessary, and the re-establishment of vegetation for permanent deactivation.
- **Salvage harvesting** - logging operations specifically designed to remove damaged timber (dead or in poor condition) and yield a wood product. Often carried out following fire, insect attack or windthrow.
- **Sanitation treatment** - tree removal or modification operations designed to reduce damage caused by forest pests and to prevent their spread.
- **Shaded fuel breaks** - 15 to 20 feet crown spacing with a width twice the height of the tallest trees growing at the margins of the break (150 and 250 feet).
- **Shelterwood silvicultural system** - a silvicultural system in which trees are removed in a series of cuts designed to achieve a new even-aged stand under the shelter of remaining trees.
- **Short span skyline** – skyline yarding system with a relatively short distance of operability. Usually 4-500 feet slope distance.
- **Silviculture treatment** - any silviculture activity on forest stands to meet stand-specific objectives.

- **Skid road** - a bladed or backhoe-constructed pathway where stumps are removed within the running surface as necessary. Skid roads are suitable only for tracked or rubber-tired skidders bringing trees or logs from the felling site to a landing.
- **Skid trail** - a random pathway traveled by ground skidding equipment while moving trees or logs to a landing. A skid trail differs from a skid road in that stumps are cut very low and the ground surface is mainly untouched by the blades of earth moving machines.
- **Slash disposal** - method by which slash is arranged.**Slash** - the residue left on the ground as a result of forest and other vegetation being altered by forest practices or other land use activities.**Stand** - a community of trees sufficiently uniform in species composition, age, arrangement, and condition to be distinguishable as a group from the forest or other growth on the adjoining area, and thus forming a silviculture or management entity.
- **Thinning** - a cutting made in an immature crop or stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment but also, by suitable selection, to improve the average form of the trees that remain.
- **Timber** - trees, whether standing, fallen, living, dead, limbed, bucked or peeled.
- **Travel management plan** - system of roads and skid trails needed to accomplish management objectives.
- **Treatment prescription** - operational details required for carrying out individual silviculture activities such as site preparation and planting.
- **Utilization standards** - the dimensions (stump height, top diameter, base diameter, and length) and quality of trees that must be cut and removed from land during harvesting operations.
- **Viewshed** - a physiographic area composed of land, water, biotic, and cultural elements which may be viewed and mapped from one or more viewpoints and which has inherent scenic qualities and/or aesthetic values as determined by those who view it.
- **Waterbar** - a shallow ditch dug across a road at an angle to prevent excessive flow down the road surface and erosion of road surface materials.
- **Yarding** (yarding systems) - in logging, the hauling of felled timber to the landing or temporary storage site from where trucks (usually) transport it to the mill site. Yarding methods include cable yarding, ground skidding, and aerial methods such as helicopter and balloon yarding.